Vol. III. Numb. 89.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by ſome of the Society of GENTLEMEN, Concern'd in the First and Second VOLUME, with the Aſſiſtance of other Ingenious PERSONS.

From Wedneſday October 18th. to Friday October 20th. 1710.

GENTLEMEN,

Q. YOUR *Serious Opinion and Advice is deſired in the following Caſe, it being a point of Conſcience,* viz.

Whether a Perſon ſafely may without Prevaricating take an Oath, not to do, what already is done, and has been ſo for ſome time (though, that be utterly unknown to the Perſon, that Obliges him to it.)

Your ſpeedy Anſwer to this, is Humbly deſired in your next Paper, which will Infinitely Oblige,

Gentlemen, *Your Humble Servant,*

PHILETHIAS.

A. Here a Diſtinction ought to be made between an Action that is Permanent, that is, whoſe Effect ſtill continues, and one that is Tranſient as leaving no Effect behind it. An Oath, with Regard to the former of theſe, we judge unlawful; but not ſo to the other. For Inſtance, ſuppoſing a Father Obliges his Son by an Oath never to Marry ſuch a Woman, with whom he has a Suſpicion that he holds a Correſpondence; if ſhe is already actually his Wife, he cannot take this Oath without being Guilty of Prevarication with his Father and Mockery towards God. For an Oath muſt be taken according to the Intention of him that impoſes it, without deceiving him either by Silence or Prevarication. And with Reſpect to God, every Oath, being an Invocation of his Name, is too Solemn and Serious a Thing to be made Uſe of for the carrying on of any Impoſture or Prevarication. But if the Father takes an Oath of his Son he will never be Drunk, his having been Drunk before that does not diſqualify him to take that Oath, becauſe the Effect of that Action has ceaſed, and bears no Relation to the Time Preſent or Future.

Q. Great APOLLO, *In* Vol. III. N°. 64. *You Anſwer'd a Queſtion, which was put to your Solution, concerning a Married Man Courting a Single Woman, under pretence of Marriage, ſhe not knowing him to be otherwiſe than Single: Now, what I deſire to know is, that when ſhe has diſcovered the impoſition, is ſhe not to avoid being in his Company, if ſhe is really a Woman of Reputation and Modeſty. And if the World had any ways Reflected on her on this occaſion, ſhe being offer'd a conſiderable Match is ſhe not to accept of it, to clear her Reputation. I beg the Anſwer of* APOLLO, *as ſoon as poſſible, the Woman concerned in this offer, being reſolved to follow your Advice.*

I am your Admirer, E. L.

A. No Doubt ſhe cannot do a greater Injury to her Reputation, than by being frequently ſeen in the Company of a Perſon, with whom, the World knows, ſhe had entred into a Criminal Engagement Nor will the World be ever ſatisfied that ſhe has fully and ſincerely Repented of that Engagement: as long as ſhe ſhews ſo much Regard to the Wicked Impoſtor that drew her into it. The beſt way to retrieve her Reputation will be to abandon him wholly, and to embrace the firſt ſuitable Match that ſhall be offered to her. For as long as ſhe continues unmarried, ſhe is liable to lay under the ſuſpicion of keeping her ſelf in Reſerve till the Married Man is at Liberty to perform his Promiſe, notwithſtanding that at Preſent ſhe ſhuns the ſight of him.

Q. Gentlemen, *Is there any ſuch thing, in ſtrict Propriety of Speech, as Right Hand and Left.*

A. No, they are only Terms for Diſtinction, for let any Travel from the Right round the Globe in a Direct Line, it will bring him to that we call the Left Hand; nor can the exact middle Point be ſaid to be on the Right Hand or Left.

Q. Gentlemen, *Since you have undertaken to Anſwer Queſtions Propos'd to you in all Arts and Sciences, you will not only Oblige me much in Anſwering the following, but your Anſwers may alſo be acceptable to many others. I have lately bought a large Collection Paintings many of them of the beſt* Italian *and* Dutch *of Artists, both in Hiſtory and Landskip, Fiſh, Fowl, Still-Life,* &c. *I am going to put them all into Frames, and underſtanding there are five ſort of Frames in Uſe,* viz. *Burniſh'd Gold, Oyl-Gold, Burniſh'd-Lacker, Oyl-Lacker, and Black Plumb-Tree. Do me the favor,* Gentlemen, *of deſcribing the Properties, and different Excellencies of thoſe Frames, as alſo which you wou'd Adviſe me to make Uſe of.*

Your Humble Servant, M. K.

A. As to their ſeveral Properties, &c. Burniſh'd-Gold Frames as they are moſt coſtly, ſo they are moſt Beautiful, equalling in Luſter the fineſt Poliſh'd-Gold Plate; but then it is not durable, and alſo Subject to many Accidents; the brighteſt Luſter of it ſoon ſinks by the Injury of the Air, and a Wet Finger, or any damp thing wipes of the Gold; and when it only Tarniſhes, the Beauty can be but a little repair'd, by gently wiping it, with a dry peice of Wollen. Oyl Gold, as formerly done, when the Leaves were four times as Thick as now, was very laſting, but the Thinneſs of the Leaves renders it ſoon Subject to decay. Burniſh'd-Lacker, is almoſt as bright as Burniſh'd Gold, eſpecially when the Lacker is of true Color; but then it grows Paler with time, for which Reaſon they make it deeper at firſt than right Gold; however the defect of growing Paler is remedied, by Lacquering it a freſh, and then (if no ways injur'd by Bruiſes, &c.) the Frame will be recover'd to its firſt Luſter. Therefore we eſteem, this way the beſt, both for its Luſter, and Durableneſs, being not Subject to the Injury of the Weather, as Burniſh'd-Gold, and alſo on Account of the eaſy Repair, being alſo the Cheapeſt way. As for Oyl-Lacker, it looks near as Beautiful as Oyl-Gold, more laſting than the Oyl-Gold now done, being only Subject to grow Paler, like the Burniſh'd-Lacker, and as eaſily repair'd; except this one defect, that it is apt to Crack, which cannot be repair'd. Laſtly, the Black Frames are laſting, with Rubbing them over ſometimes with a dry Woollen Cloath.

As to your Second Queſtion, which ſort we think moſt proper for Pictures. We Anſwer, the Black give greateſt advantage to the Beauties in all Pictures; eſpecially in Rooms of Light-Painted Wainſcot: For in ſuch, the Gaudy hue of Gilded Frames, and a Light-Color beſides all about them, Kill the Brighteſt Touches (the Principal Beauty) in all Pictures. But ſuch as think Gilding, one great Ornament to Rooms; we adviſe them to uſe Burniſh'd Lacker for Reaſons aforſaid; but Peices of Still-Life (as they call it) in which are Peices of Plate, muſt of neceſſity be always in Black Frames, or the Artificial is deſtroy'd by the Natural, and indeed Night Peices ought to be in ſuch, or in Oyl Gold, or Oyl Lacker; for the Brightneſs of Poliſh'd-Lacker takes from the ſhinning of Fires, Torches, &c. uſual in Night Pieces.

Q. Gentlemen, Tully, *in his Firſt Book* de Oratore, *propoſes the following Caſe. A falſe Report was brought home of the Death of a certain Soldier abroad in the Wars. His Father believing the Story, altered his Will in favour of another Heir, and afterwards died. The Soldier, at laſt returning home, ſues the Poſſeſſor of his Inheritance. I deſire your Opinion, whether, in common Equity, he had not a juſt Right to it?*

A. Admitting, that the Father's Belief of that Report was the ſole Reaſon of his altering his Meaſures, or that his Will was grounded upon that falſe Suppoſition, it was certainly, upon the Principles of natural Equity, null and ineffectual. For every Promiſe, Pact, or Engagement, of what Nature ſoever, that is gounded upon the Belief, or Preſumption of ſome Fact that never was, or where there was ſuppoſed ſuch an Action or Quality, without regard to which, it never wou'd have been made, is, we ſay, naturally null and void. The Engagement was not made abſolutely, but upon a tacit Preſumption of ſuch a neceſſary Condition, which Condition failing, whatever was built upon it, muſt, of conſequence, come to nothing.

Q. Gentlemen, *I ſuppoſe it has been a continued Notion for ſeveral Ages among the Vulgar, that there is ſuch Creatures as Fairies, if you would ſatisfie the Publick, whether there were, or are, ſuch Creatures, and if not, how the Notion of them firſt came, you will, with them, highly oblige your Servant,*

R. H.

A. We have ſeveral times treated of this Subject already, as the *Indexes* of our 1ſt and 2d *Vol.* will ſhew.

POEMS.

Q. *RKnown'd* Apollo, *whoſe Melodious Strains,*
Our Griefs aſſwage, and mitigate our Pains;
Your Suppliant with your kind Advice relieve,
Which gladly I'll embrace, and gratefully receive.

Philander *and my ſelf, by Blood ally'd,*
Are by the ſtricter Rules of Friendſhip *ty'd;*
What troubles him, doth my Repoſe annoy,
And Sympathetick is our Grief and Joy.
Oft he to me, with Bluſhes, has confeſs'd,
That Fair Coſmelia's *Charms enflam'd his Breaſt:*
The Lover is, to his lov'd Fair unknown,
And Modeſty forbids his Flame to own:
To me alone he doth his Sorrows tell,
Piercing my Heart with each ſad Syllable.

Ye Gen'rous Bards, *ſome proper Remedy*
To poor Philander's *wounded Soul apply;*
If fam'd Apollo *to my Pray'rs be kind,*
He'll to his Sacred Shrine a conſtant Vot'ry bind.

AMYNTAS.

A. If your *Philander* wants the Art to move,
Let his *Amyntas* then inſtruct his *Love*;
But if the Baſhful Swain declines to own
His Flames, and leaves his Paſſion ſtill unknown,

His

His Freind may boldly urge, while he Complains,
And Conqueſt gain by Sympathetic Strains:
With Zeal he may, and Fervency Addreſs,
And Darts and Flames, and Vanquiſh'd Pow'rs Confeſs,
While ſhe the Abſent Lover does allow,
(Without a Bluſh) to Conſecrate his Vow.
Accoſt her then with all the Force of Art,
And when your Blandiſhments have reach'd her Heart,
And ſhe begins to yeild to ſoft deſire,
Then let *Philander* feed the Am'rous Fire;
The Obvious Path, he will no longer miſs,
'Till with Conſummate Joys, he Crowns his Bliſs.

Q. Apollo, *Pray tell, whether you are not Well,*
You cannot an Anſwer afford,
Two Papers came out,
Since I ſent you my Doubt,
And a Penny it coſt, on my Word.

Perhaps you will think, it's not worth the Ink,
And much leſs the Penny per *Poſt,*
But however for once,
Pray, Anſwer a Dunce,
And I never Repine at the Coſt.

Then know, Great Apollo, *it is as does follow,*
The Reaſon why Man till he Dies,
To one Woman's confin'd,
Be ſhe Croſs, be ſhe Kind,
From God, *or from* Man *did it riſe.*

I had rather it's true, inquire of you,
Tho' it may be in Scripture inſerted,
We having fell out,
It being all doubt,
And each Verſe may be two ways imparted.

I Read in it ſtill, tho' againſt my Will,
Woich made me to tell you before,
I had ſearch'd ſtrictly;
Now Anſwer me quickly,
And I ſhall be yours Evermore.

A. The Caſe is ſo plain, we think it in vain,
To beſtow any Proof on the matter,
Since they who diſcloſe,
Any will to oppoſe,
But Nonſenſe and Ignorance ſmatter.

The *Scripture* affirms, in Poſitive Terms,
That one, but to one muſt be joyn'd;
And *Reaſon* does ſhew,
Thoſe Maxims are true,
And Obvious to all but the Blind.

By juſt Calculation, 'tis found that each Nation,
Of both Sexes has equal Number,
If one then ſhou'd chace,
Many Wives to's embrace,
The reſt muſt be laid by as Lumber.

The Worlds fair Increaſe, wou'd quickly then ceaſe.
And Brute only Earth wou'd Inherit,
Nor wou'd it be hard,
To be thus debarr'd,
Since 'twere juſtly due to our Merit.

Beſides this, it muſt be held moſt unjuſt,
At once many Hearts to engage,
And give but a part,
To each of our Heart,
A Crime, which wou'd Blacken the Age.

That Principle *Love*, a *Gift* from *Above*,
Wou'd ſoon be deſtroy'd by *Diviſion*,
Becauſe the *Sex* there,
No Rivals will bear,
Nor ever accord to Permiſſion.

Our Families too, ſuch ways wou'd undo,
Nor cou'd we the Conſequence ſhun,
Our Children, with ſtrife,
Wou'd Plague our whole Life.
'Till all into *Anarchy* run.

Q. *The* Tyrant *of* France,
Pretends to Advance,
His Arms for recovering Spain;
Now you Opine,
His Pow'r ſo Divine,
His Ends he will ever Obtain.

A. Let *France* do her beſt,
'Tis all but a jeſt,
To think ſhe is able to aid
Her *Anjou* of *Spain*,
When they cannot Maintain,
The *Conqueſts* already ſh'as made.

SIR,

THE Letters from the Camp before Aire, October 23d. Say, that on the ſide of St. Quintin, the Attack has been retarded by the great Rains which ſtill continue, however they have finiſh'd 5 Bridges on the Avant Foſſe, between the Angle of the Baſtion of Arras and that of the Ravelin which covers the Gate of Arras; That at the Attack on the ſide of Lambre, they have

puſh'd

poſſ'd one of the Saps into the Place of Arms of Saliant Angle before the Ravelin; That the other 5 Saps are advanced along the Counterſcarp within a few Paces of the Paliſadoes; That they have likewiſe finiſh'd two new Batteries, one of 4 the other of 3 Pieces of Cannon, to flanck the Cover'd way and Ruin the Enemies Communications; the latter began to Fire this Morning, as the other will to Morrow; That the Sluces which the Enemy broke at St. Venant during the being repair'd, and the Paſſage of the Lys clear'd, the Boats with Ammunition and Proviſions do now come up to the Camp; and that they are ſending the heavieſt of their Field-pieces to be put on Board them, the Roads in this Country being after a Rainy Seaſon Impracticable for Carriages of ſo great Weight.

London, October, the 20th.

Her Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint, Sir Simon Harcourt, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain; and Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General.

Members choſen for the enſuing Parliament.

Bridgewater, Geo. Dodington, —— Palmer Eſqs.
Thetford, Sir Tho. Hanmer, Dudley North, Eſq.
Ingerthall, Lieu. Gen. Webb Maj Gen. Tho. Pearce.
Plymouth, Maj Gen Trelawney, Sir Geo. Byng
Plympton, Rich. Edgecomb, Geo. Treby, Eſqs.
Carmarthenſhire, Sir Thomas Powell.
Pembroke, Sir Arthur Owen.
Shire of Eaſt Loudhian, John Cockburn of Ormiſton, Eſq
Derbyſhire, John Curzon, Godfrey Clark, Eſqs.
Bridgenorth, William Creſwell, Whitmore Acton, Eſqs.
Richmond, John York Eſq. Lieu. Gen. Mordaunt.

Which is all from Yours, &c.

Any Perſons in Town may have theſe Papers brought to their Houſes at 3 s. *per* Quarter, by directing to Mr. *Bickerton*, at the *Boſe* and *Crown* in *Little-Britain*, or to the Printer hereof, ſuperſcrib'd to the *Britiſh Apollo*. N. B. All that begun within the Quarter to pay on Quarter-day a Penny for each Paper they have had. All Queſtions to be directed in like manner, but none will be antwer'd out of the Country, where Poſtage is not paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. *Roger Grant*, OCULIST and OPERATOR, in Extraordinary to Her MAJESTY, who has been ſo ſucceſsful in Couching the Cateract and Curing all other Curable Diſtempers in the Eyes, lives in St. *Chriſtopher's Church-Yard*, where he has lately brought to Sight theſe Perſons under-nam'd. *Wil. Jones*, at *Newington-Butts*, born blind, brought to Sight in 5 minutes. *Sulan Barns*, at Mr. *Haunches*, in the *Broad-way Weſtminſter*, blind 11 Years, brought to Sight in 3 minutes. *Mary Dearing*, in *Swan-Yard* near *Newgate*, aged 75 Years, reſtored to Sight in one Minute. *Elizabeth Wild*, in *Bell-alley Goſwell-Street*, blind of one Eye 23 Years, reſtored to Sight in 5 minutes. *William Dixon*, in *Chelſea-College*, aged 87, reſtor'd to Sight in 5 minutes. *John Myers* on *Saffron Hill*, blind by Obſtruction of the *Optick Nerves*. A Gentlewoman whoſe Mother lives at Juſtice *Conſtables* in *Goodman's-Fields*, the ſame. Mrs. *Jackſon* in *Wood's-Cloſe*, the ſame. Mr. *Williams*, in *Peter-Street Old-Scho*. *Anne Andrews* in *Goſwell-Street* *Goswell Lathan*, at *Adam's-Coffee-Houſe Chancery-Lane*. *Anne Allen* in *Nightingal-Lane*. *Anne Lee*, at the *Groſs keys* Tavern in St. *Martin's-Lane*, *Strand*. Mr. *Godby*, near *Fiſhmonger's-Hall*, *Thames-Street*. Mr. *Heming* in *Nags-head-Alley*, *Southwark*. Mr. *Langbridge*, *Saffron-Hill*. A Child of *F. Haris's* at *Iſlington*, blind at a month Old. Mrs. *Parſons*, in *Naked Boy-Court* in *Bell Savage-Yard*, *Ludgate-Hill*. *Mr. Graves*, at *Mr. Spencers* in *Church-ſtreet*, *Deptford*. *Mr. Allens* Daughter at the *Dolphin* and *Comb* on *London Bridge*. *Thomas Dunmore*, in *Caſtle-alley* in the *Park*, *Southwark*. *William Maliſter* in *Wheeler-ſtreet* *Spittle-Fields*. *Joſeph Mild*, at *Mr Shakſpear's* at *Hogſdon*. *Mr. Jones* Daughter, next Door to the 2 *Brewers* in *Monmouth-ſtreet*. *NOTE*, Theſe with 223 others have been Cur'd ſince *Sept.* 1708 by the aforeſaid Mr. *Grant*.

AT the Office of Inſurance on Marriage, in *Bell-Court*, *Fleet-Street*, any Perſon by Paying 2 s. for a Policy, Stamps and Entrance, and 2 s. towards each Marriage, until their own, when full will Secure to themſelves 200 *l.* and in the mean time in Proportion. *Note*, the 2 firſt Claims which were made the 27th of *July*, came to no more then 37 *l.* 12 s. but will now amount to between 40 and 50 *l.* each, and if it increaſe as it has for one Month laſt paſt, it will be full by *Lady-Day* next, wherefore all Perſons who intend to enter, it will be their Intereſt to do it forthwith, to prevent others from Inſuring on them.

At a General Meeting of the Preſent Subſcribers at *Serjeant's-Inn Hall*, in *Fleet-Street*, on *Thurſday*, *Auguſt*, the 24th, 1710, Six Truſtees where Choſen for the Year Enſuing, to whom Real Security is given for due Performance of Articles as by the Propoſals which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office, where may be ſeen a Liſt of the Truſtees.

AT the Office of Inſurance on Marriage in Kings-Head-Court in Petticoat-Lane, near Biſhops-gate-Street, any Perſon by Paying 2 s. at their Entrance for a Policy and Stamps, and 1 s. towards each Marriage until their own, or the Marriage of the Perſon on whom they Subſcribe; will ſecure to themſelves 100 *l.* when full, and in the mean time in Proportion according to the Number of Subſcribers then being; the Advantages of early Entrance will appear by the Propoſals, which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office, where Attendance is given every Day. *Note*, That it will be the Intereſt of all Perſons who intend to enter, to do it forthwith, to prevent any other Perſon from Inſuring on them.

A Patent under the Great Seal of England has been granted to Charles Holman in Red-Lion-Street in Southwark, for the making of his London Ink-Powder for Records. Being Moſt Excellent for all Perſons to make their Writing-Ink as black and as ſtrong as they pleaſe. EachSix-penny Paper makes a Pint of the beſt, or Pint and half, or Quart for Shopkeeper's common Writing or Marking-Ink, only by ſhaking or ſtirring it in ſo much Rain or River-Water; and it amends all weak and pale Ink, or Ink ſpoiled by the Froſt, and Directions to each Paper of Powder, to prevent Ink from Freezing. 'Tis Sold by moſt Stationers, Bookſellers and Haberdaſhers in and about London; and by Shop-keepers in the chiefeſt Cities and Towns in England. And that none may be impoſed on by any falſe Pretenders, Cheats or Counterfeits, this only has been publickly Experienced for many Years, and Appoved for the beſt Ink in moſt parts of the World.

LONDON: Printed for, and Sold by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Preſs* againſt *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*. Where Advertiſements are Taken in.